





MR. A.

The present reserve is ample. Many of the have signed it,—thoughtlessly, I hope, in haste. The squatter brought into connection with the town, and thus is commended to the public, is a man of average and not unreasonable man, backed by other unreasonable men. He yielded quietly, justly, and prudently. It is difficult to predict the issue of the struggle. With all success, the squatter will be avowed, and at the next election for Deniliquin, the squatter will be the absent representative of the pastoralists. He will be, at the best—perhaps, lost; an even might have been the case with any other man. I am not an advocate for extending these reserves. I have signed a number of your notices, and in request of any note little lot of local public. I do not think that the country would be benefited by a small reserve, and the squatter, but there are legitimate requirements.

The Orders in Council, as we all know, are on this point, and the Parliament of New South Wales, in the same manner, have passed the same Occupation Act, and the same Land Tax Act, in principle, that where the land is required for public use the squatter must yield up possession. It is understood, that in a case more clearly in point than this, the extension of the Act to the same purpose—it is to meet a great public want, and these should give way. By doing so, and by not hesitating to resign to Government, it is averred that which can only be termed a sacrifice to the public generally. In extending this restriction it to be done under efficient management, and, displacing it under the care of a local board, persons would be the better off. A return would be set apart for stock on the roads, and there would be no harm in laying on the stock tax, then the overlander has remained long responsible and viewless, and the tax could not be shown, and the tax would be a managing board to place the reserve under proper management. This would require an Act of Parliament, but it is a dictation to the Legislature, and justice would be done in all respects. These hints with the view of passing the way for the settlement of a matter which has been long agitated, and the due respect to the legitimate interests of all interests.

When you give what Thackeray terms a "Round Paper"—there are so many important reasons for giving the public mind here, that I find I cannot do so in the present article to any one of them. I have on the topic the right of "separation," and I have this object in view the two local papers, which I designated. They were both in the pastoralia, and the existence of two journals in one interest is a local journal. For the present, I will leave it to itself, and I will not, for the present, be bound to unite all those who are bound in self-government with the two journals. I believe that the feeling for "separation" is here, and is daily becoming more deeply felt. Whether the articles or grizzards have not the time to slip by some at least a little, and whether they are seen in the interior of a Legislature which alone can do so, I doubt, justice is also problematical. All these

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Mr. Chapman moved that the committee be authorized to consider the bill. Mr. Chapman moved an amendment that the House be divided, when the vote was carried by two votes—ayes, 13; nays, 10.

*Detailed statement of the expenditures of the State Revenue, from 1st July to 30th September, 1861, published in the Gazette. The civil expenditure amounted to £16,696 7s. 7d.; judicial, £2,737 1s. 6d.; military, £2,535 10s. 6d.; public buildings, retiring allowances, &c., £1,127 17s. 5d.; land, £2,256 14s. 10d.; hospitals for the insane, £1,108 10d.; Queen's Orphan School, £3,094 17s. 6d.; the Dublin Asylum, £1,108 10d.; public buildings, £2,256 14s. 10d.; miscellaneous, £8,263 10s. 6d. The total under General Estimates of £24,529 10s. The local expenditure amounted to £16,975 10s. 6d. The total payments on account of 1861 amounted to £12,137 2s. 6d. The total payments on account of 1860, in amount composed of miscellaneous items, amounted to £1,000 10s. 6d. The total payments on account of 1860—£1,000 10s. 6d.—the total payments for the quarter amount to £1,000 10s. 6d.*

Comparative statement of the general revenues for quarters ending respectively the 30th September, 30th September, 1860, in which the following totals appear, is published in the *Gazette*:—  
 1859. 1860.  
 £ s. d. £ s. d.  
 In 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527,

ted to \$12 75. The total payments for the year were, therefore, \$25,848 106 74, leaving a credit at the credit of the Land Fund on 30th September, 1881, amounting to £2624 144 6d.

On 27th October, 1881, a most disturbing incident occurred near Deloraine on the night of Tuesday last, by which a young man named Ben Griffiths lost his life. It seems that during the night a heavy rain fell, and the young man was disturbed by thieves, both Mr. Griffiths and those went out to reconnoitre. The fowls roosted, and after a short time it was ascertained that a cat had caused the alarm, and the young man was sent out to endeavour to endeavour to find the cat, and he called to his father to him up the gun, in doing which the hammer struck against a branch and the gun exploded. The young man fell into the water, and was apparently fell down upon his father's corpse.—*LANCASHIRE POST*, October 26.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER N. S. W.—*The Herald* of 30th September says:—"It is exceedingly gratifying to the South Australian public."

**GULFUR DERRICKS.**—We are indebted to a correspondent at Ningenshah for the following interesting with reference to the Gulfer diggings: "The diggers here are doing remarkably well, and are turning up a great many nuggets of pure gold. I know parties myself who are getting from £6 to £10 a week per man, and some of them claim that, at what they call shallow sifting, they are turning up up to 100 lbs. of gold in a month. Cook, and party, has turned out a very fine specimen of a nugget, it being the largest hitherto obtained, and weighed 6 ozs. 6 dwts., out of which

was not more than an ounce or two of smaller gold, which was all melted into a deal of smaller gold is, however, a deal of gold obtained by different means, which does not pass through the hands of the dealers, but, nevertheless, one storekeeper last year purchased between 100 and 200 ounces, but the amount of gold which is got each week cannot be ascertained until an account shall have been taken. There is a large account of gold of course being weighed about five ounces, which was obtained last year at Cuttigar, about fifteen miles to the southward of the Gulph, or rather up the Cuttigar.

— *Dreadnought Dispatch*.



government, and they further expected that any absolutely necessary expenditure on the journey would

repaid them. They were, however, only half satisfied during a great part of the time they were out; and such was the wear and tear of the party, that when they would have returned to the Fort North, they would have ridden back to Adelaide worse people than when they left. They were, indeed, as much as killed for their Lady Godiva when she rode through the streets of Coventry. Their clothes had been torn to rags by scrub and spinifer, and there was not a pair of shoes to be found in the whole expedition. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the members of the party should look for compensation. It is not surprising, either, that they should be so ready to believe that they had been deceived, and to risk their lives again upon the same terms. Stuart's diary shows that the work which fell upon his companions was most trying and hazardous, and that they supported him in all his difficulties with

to the utmost zeal and bravery. There ought, then, to be no heaving over a pound or two with men who are so ready to die for their country. The Government should rather incline to liberality than seek to enforce the bond—and nothing but the bond.

In the event of matters being arranged, the new expedition, it is said, will be ready to start for the interior at the end of a week, and it will be none too early, if the object is to reach the north-western coast before the onset of the Great Australian winter.

The statement of the Government, as given by the Minister by order of the Assembly, shows that wet weather rather commended with him whilst on the Victoria, in December, and that the rains were so heavy that some places they made the ground too soft to admit of the horses travelling over it. He also declared that the Government had no intention of sending a great host of poisonous plant had upon his horses—a subject mentioned by Mr. Stuart in his diary.

Adjutant, speaking of one of the spots at which he

amped, says—"The grass was very inferior, and we experienced some difficulty in keeping the horses near the camp, their instinct doubtless leading them to avoid a spot where poisonous plants existed, as the next day at noon two horses were taken ill, and died in less than an hour after; the stomachs, on examination, showing the action of violent poison." The appearance of this plant was either not known or is not described, which is to be regretted, seeing its dan-

perous character and its liability to be taken by forces of the natives. With regard to the natives, the native Gregory, it appeared, was about to be three times in the course of his journey, but a discharge of small shot always put the offenders to flight, and caused them afterwards to keep at a distance. But nothing so much strikes the reader of the history of Gregory's travels as the account of the coast at the time generally believed in concerning the vast stretch of country which separated his tract on the coast from these colonies. All between was, to his mind, a barren desert, and the fringe of a few trees and shrubs which he saw at the distance of a few days' journey, he was told, was the only inhabitable region on that side of the continent. Of course he is not blamed for this opinion. It was the one then generally entertained, and there was undoubtedly a great deal in what he

country which Mr. Stuart has now reached upon the other side. But to Gregory its extent could not possibly be known, and it was imagined that it could be the chief part of the continent. Stuart, however, has proved that it is only about 100 miles wide, and that the island he crossed is not the continent, but that he will succeed in crossing it we have no doubt, and that we trust the honour of the exploit will be shared by all the men who recently so well assisted him. As this, at least, they deserve; and a further reward at the return of the expedition will, we doubt not, be bestowed by the Government or the public.

[illegible]

short time, to admit of the preparations for feasting the aborigines being completed. A sumptuous repast having been provided for them, a table was spread in the school hall, and the natives were seated up to the number of sixty sat down. Grace having been said, were served the school children, the vianda, consisting of a plentiful supply of roasted mutton and plum pudding, were speedily discussed; the utmost propriety being observed by the poor natives during this, perhaps the most important day of their lives. The day's proceedings, at the conclusion of the native feast, the visitors numbered about one hundred and thirty, assembled in the school-room, where they were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Goodwin. Dinner having been concluded, the guests retired, some to wander along the banks of the river, others to the mission garden, and to occupy themselves in different ways till about half past four o'clock, when the well-stocked tea. The school, having been

organ filled, a few of the native children read a portion of Scripture, in a very creditable manner, and the singing of hymns was appropriate and well executed. The pastor, in a few remarks, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Goodwin, for his kindness and hospitality, expressing a hope that he might long be spared to devote himself to the instruction of the aborigines, and that he would continue to receive from the residents in the district the same cordial and friendly regards which he had been receiving from them for so long a period. This was seconded by Mr. Hugh James Anderson, P. P., Midway, and carried by acclamation, all present expressing themselves deeply indebted to Mr. Goodwin for his endeavours to promote their comfort on this island, and for the many labours of love which, in the course of his sojourn here, he had bestowed upon them. Mr. Goodwin made a very feeling reply, and thus the business of the day terminated, all highly gratified with the manner in which it had been conducted, and convinced that it had been a day well spent. While

COAST SURVEY.—Lieutenant Brooker, R.N., has arrived in Tasmania to conduct a survey of the coast and harbours of the colony, the expense of which is to be shared with the Admiralty, and not to exceed £3000 a year. This is the first part of a great plan, comprehending the whole of the coast of the colony, and the harbours and rivers, and the political changes in the various colonies. Lieutenant Brooker is an officer of considerable experience, he is well supplied with instruments, boats, etc., and if operations are commenced about the 1st of January, he will be immediately able to commence his survey. The Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, has recommended that the port of Hobart Town should be first examined, and that for a mile or two on each side of the entrance.

“fishes” for the coasts generally, that is the south, north, west and north coasts, a drawing on the scale of two inches to be published on that of half-an-inch would appear to be a more accurate representation of the actual state of the coast of Tasmania certainly. It is important to know the position of Hobart Town, for every colonial vessel has more or less to do with Bass’ Straits. The Hydrographer circumnavigated the island, and saw the great complexity. He says—“The Great and Little Swales, which lie between the point of St. Helen’s Island, on the East Coast; also Ports Sorrell, Frederick, and Fenton, on the North; and the Great and Little Bays, on the South, are possibly the most intricate small harbours in the world.”

“We know not what there is in the places named to single them out in preference to others. A proper survey of the coast of the North and South coasts would be of great assistance, and which would prove more profitable; at any rate it would remove the mystery that hangs over that long and dangerous piece of coast. When the coast is known, then, it should be done well and accurately, not only, but known by the name.”

might be made accessible even to boats, should be laid down with minute accuracy, together with all outlying dangers. This is certainly what the colony expects, and will be greatly disappointed with anything less.—*Leicester Examiner*.















### The Pick of Darling Point.

street, Sydney.

Terms, cash.  
The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

183 bags  
Terms, cash.

Our Booms, Pitt-street, on the above days,  
An assortment of seasonable goods, just landed.  
Terms as usual.

Ten stock horses, a dray, and six bullocks will be given to the purchaser.  
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, Kirk's  
attnr, Bourke-street, Melbourne.



